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TRANSUBSTANTIATION. *n. f.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST. *How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of transubstantiation?* *Locke.*

TRANSUDATION. *n. f.* [*transude*, Fr.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass. *Boyle.*

TO TRANSUDE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sude*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apothem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apothem. *Harvey on Consumption.*

TRANSVERSAL. *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVERSALLY. *adv.* [*transversally*, Fr.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins.*

TRANSVERSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch
Fled and pursued *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in straight lines, part in *transverse* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side-blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley's Sermons.*

TRANSVERSELY. *adv.* [*transversely*, Fr.] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape. *A. B. on Aliment.*

TRANSUMPTION. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sumptio*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRANSVERS. *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. f.* [*trappe*, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.
Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a *trap*. *Taylor's holy living.*
The *trap* springs and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estr.*
2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.
And lurking closely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*
God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*
He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*
3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.
Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-far-thing. *Locke on Education.*
He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abstains. *King.*

TO TRAP. *v. a.* [*trappan*, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.
My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*
If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*
2. [See **TRAPPING**.] To adorn; to decorate.
The steed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And covered with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*
To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege;
But leave these reliques of his living might.
To deck his hearth and *trap* his tomb black steel, *Fa. Qu.*
Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trapt* in silver. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

TRAPDOOR. *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back

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to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors*, which open inward, so as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

TO TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipse*; probably of the same original with *trab*.] To run idly and fluttishly about. It is used only of women.

TRAPES. *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flatteringly woman. He found the fallen *trapes*
Possess'd with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trape*. *Gay's Wits d'ye call it.*

TRAPSTICK. *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calls. *Spelt, N. 559.*

TRAPEZIUM. *n. f.* [*trapezium*, Fr. *trapeze*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZOID. *n. f.* [*trapezoid*, Fr. *trapezoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS. *n. f.* [This word *Minghe* derives from *trap*, French, *clapnet*.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.
Caparisons and steeds,
Bales and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*
2. Ornaments; drefs; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.
These indeed seem,
But I have that within which palliate shew;
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shakespeare.*
He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*
The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*
Draw him fitly to,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*
In ships decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides;
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

TRASH. *n. f.* [*trass*, Ilindick; *druse*, German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.
Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash*. *Shakespeare.*
Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash*. *Shakespeare.*
Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
More than ten Hollenched's, or Hall's, or Stow's,
Of trivial household *trash* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or sun'd.
The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*
Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there
With the same *trash*, mad mortals with for here? *Pope.*
2. A worthless person.
I suspect this *trash*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.
O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel. *Garth.*
4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

TO TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.
Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
2. To crush; to humble.
Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews,
to encumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenious people. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

TRASHY. *adj.* [*trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

TO TRAVAIL. *v. n.* [*travailer*, Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.
A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*
2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Ila. xxii. 4.*
I *travail* not, nor bring forth children.
She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained. *Rev. xii. 2.*
to be delivered.
His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South's Sermons.*

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TO TRAVAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste
His *travell'd* steps. *Milton.*

TRAVAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.
As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail*. *Hook.*
Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*
2. Labour in childbirth.
In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen. xxxviii.*
To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TRAVE. *v. n.* [*trave*, Fr. *trave*, French.] A wooden frame for shoeing untuly horses.

TO TRAVEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general; in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.]

1. To make journeys; it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.
In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Ila. xxi. 13.
Desam.
Raphael design'd to *travel* with Tobias.
Fain would I *travel* to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore.
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*
2. To pass; to go; to move.
By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakespeare.*
Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakespeare.*
Thus flying East and West, from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*
3. To make journeys of curiosity.
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*
4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.
If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*
I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*

TO TRAVEL. *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.
Thither to arrive I *travel* thus profound. *Milton.*
2. To force to journey.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garri-fons, and they shall not be *travell'd* forth of their own franchises. *Spens.*

TRAVEL. *n. f.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.
Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*
Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures,
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*
2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.
Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakespeare.*
Travel in the younger fort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon's Essays, No. 18.*
A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflection, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addis.*
3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*; as in *Daniel*.
He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*
What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult. *Milton.*
4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nautious qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden's Virg.*

TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRAVELLER. *n. f.* [*travailleurs*, Fr. from *travel*.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.
The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*
A little ease to these my torments give,

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Before I go where all in silence mourn,
From whole dark shores no *travellers* return. *Saunders.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and converted upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.
Farewel monsieur *traveller*; look you lip and went strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakespeare.*
The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRAVELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. p. ii.*

TRAVERS. *adv.* [*French*.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakespeare.*

TRAVERSE. *adv.* [*a travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.
Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*
The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

TRAVERSE. *prep.* Through crosswise.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse* them. *Milton.*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRAVERSE. *adj.* [*traverse*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.
The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*
Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for Summers. *Wotton's Architect.*

TRAVERSE. *n. f.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross.
The Tifan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where the fittest. *Bacon.*
Some wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straiteneth the breath at the first entrance; the rather in respect of their *traverse* and stops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part. *Bacon.*
2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.
A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*
He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

TO TRAVERSE. *v. a.* [*traverse*, Fr.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.
Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without fitting too straight. *Dryden's Daf. egypt.*
2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.
This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*
You have th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*
John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolv'd to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *A. B. on the.*
3. To oppose so as to annul. A law term.
Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Baker's Reflections on Lea ning.*
4. To wander over; to cross.
He many a walk *traverse'd*
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*
The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd;
In fullen fury *traverse* the plain, now *traverse* the
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*
Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverse* our vast Numidian deserts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practices these boasted virtues. *Addison's Cato.*
What seas you *traverse* and what fields you fought! *Pope.*
5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.
My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

TO TRAVERSE. *v. n.* [To use a posture of opposition in fencing.